

## DESERET EVENING NEWS

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SALT LAKE CITY, - OCT. 19, 1909.

## THE TWO FORCES.

In the coming municipal election the struggle is, not between Republicans and Democrats, nor between "Mormons" and "Gentiles." It is solely between the citizens who desire good, honest city government and those who are benefited by a continuance of extravagance and vice.

Financially, the City today is in bad straits. It is carrying an indebtedness that is enormous for a community of this size, and the City administration costs a yearly sum that practically eats up every cent of the taxes and leaves nothing for improvements.

As a result the cost of living is advanced to figures that have given Salt Lake the reputation of being the most expensive city in the country in which to get a meal, or a suit of clothes.

Morally, the City is overrun with bad characters. The saloons are filled with them. The streets, at night, are again swarming with abandoned women and their depraved consorts. And the indifference of the police to the deplorable condition is simply scandalous.

Our City has a reputation for vice that does not even attach to much larger places.

The question to be solved by the municipal election is whether these things are to continue. Is the people's money to be squandered for another two years by pirates who look upon office as "boot," belonging to the "victors?" Are the streets of our beautiful City to be the scenes, for another two years, of the infamy that now defiles them apparently with the approval of the police department? If the party in power is sustained, these conditions will continue. If it is defeated, the City will have a competent business administration, and one, neither in league with, nor even indifferent to, the elements that flourish on the ruin of the souls of men and women.

We put the question squarely to the taxpayers of this City: Are you satisfied with the manner in which your money has been expended? Some of you say, you are not. You know it should not cost almost a million a year to "govern" a city of this size. You know that the "blunders" of the administration has cost the City hundreds of thousands of dollars. But you vote the "American" ticket because you do not like the "Mormons"? Is that honest? Is it manly? Is it American? What have the "Mormons" ever done to you, that you should find satisfaction in dragging fagots to the fire? But if you are so steeped in prejudices that you must let religious considerations influence your vote, why not vote for non-"Mormons" who are competent and do not commit "blunders" at a hundred thousand dollars a piece? Remember this is no struggle for "Mormon" supremacy; it is a conflict for good, honest government and nothing else. For which side should you then, in the interest of the City, vote?

To the religious voters of this City we permit us to direct this question: Do you want another "stockade" struggle? Can you conscientiously give your support to an administration responsible for that infamy? Then go on record by your vote, but remember that some day, when Eternal Justice shall be meted out, the responsibility for the loss of souls in that whirlpool of iniquity will be shared by every one who gave his sanction to its establishment. You are at liberty to vote as you please, but you cannot escape the responsibility for electing men whose record is before you.

## ATTEND THE RALLIES.

The Citizens' committee are arranging, we understand, for a campaign of education. Rallies have been announced in the Seventeenth ward amusement hall for Wednesday night, and in the Sixth ward amusement hall Friday evening, to which all voters are invited to come and hear the issues discussed. Other rallies will be held in the different voting districts.

We understand the object is to enlighten the voters on the questions they must decide by their ballots. Too often this City has been the scene of campaigns of vilification. This is to be a campaign of education, and we have no doubt, if this is adhered to and carried out, it will do an immense amount of good. The people ought to be enlightened as to what the financial status of the City is under the misrule of the party in control. They ought to know the truth of what the present party regime costs, and what reforms can be effected in order to lighten the tax burdens and yet have efficient service. They ought to be told something about the moral condition of the City under the present regime. And if the people are enlightened upon these and other matters of public concern, if they are told the full truth, there is no doubt as to how they will vote.

We hope the voters will turn out to these gatherings. It is their duty to inform themselves before casting the ballot, and not vote blindly. Partisan newspapers do not always tell the truth. The advice of friends is not always disinterested. Voters should seek to inform themselves and qualify them-

selves for the intelligent and independent discharge of their duties. For that reason we hope they will attend the rallies where the questions at issue will be discussed, so they can form an opinion of their own. Citizenship carries with it responsibilities that must not be shirked. One of these is to study the questions that are to be decided by the ballot. And for that reason it is more important to attend a rally where information can be obtained than to spend the evening in an amusement hall.

Ladies, too, should attend such rallies. They have the ballot, and they should seek to obtain the information that will enable them to vote intelligently. Citizenship is worth nothing unless coupled with intelligence.

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## CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

Criminal statistics of this country for 1904 seem to indicate a decrease in the prison population of New York, Illinois, California, and many other states. This is due, it is thought, to the probation system and the juvenile courts. Crimes do not seem to be on the decrease. The number of homicides has increased by more than 20 per cent in the country at large, but in the West the percentage of homicide is only 1.5, as against 27.8 for the year 1890. Robbery, too, contrary to general notions, is least rife in the western division, being no more than 1.2 per cent, as against 15.6 per cent in the previous criminal census. Grand larceny has likewise decreased.

As regards occupation, the professional and agricultural classes are addicted to major offenses, while the servants and labouring classes are prone to the lesser forms of crime. Drunkenness is found in fully 50 per cent of all criminal cases, and one significant fact is worthy of particular attention in police and official circles—namely, that “perhaps 29 per cent of the crime in this country is actually committed in the saloons themselves.” Of the prison population in 1890 over 23 per cent were entered as “drunkards,” and yet in many cases the “habit” of prisoners had not been inquired into.

IRON OF BRAZIL.

That manufacturing industries in new countries usually lag far behind those of agriculture and commerce, is exemplified in Brazil, even more fully than in Utah and other parts of western America.

The inglorious history of ironworking in Brazil, extending over two centuries, is naturally suggestive of the existence of natural conditions unfavorable to the development of an iron industry in the country. Such unfavorable conditions exist, but a deficiency of ore of excellent quality, and in good working conditions as regards mining, is not one of them.

Iron ores of good appearance are known in every state of the Brazilian union and specimens of them figure in every national exposition, but for the most part definite information regarding the deposits is lacking.

The greater part of the specimens exhibited in expositions and museums are magnetics, and of these the majority of those that have been examined have proved to contain titanium.

Those of us whose memories reach back to the time when John Sherman was President Hayes' secretary and treasury do not need to be told that it was as head of the treasury department that Sherman received the popular reputation for personal frigidity which clung to him to the day of his death. “Iceberg John”—that was the favorite nickname for him when he was Secretary of the Treasury, and recently a certain distinguished son of John was dubbed as “Cocktail Charlie.”

I confess that my first sight of Secretary Sherman, as he strode one day into the office of the fiscal agent of the government, only served to strengthen in my mind the reports I had received of his superlative brand of frigidity. In all my contacts with him, I could find another man so cold. Therefore, one may imagine with what inward feelings I knocked at the door of Mr. Sherman's house in Washington some years later, and just after he had given up the Treasury portfolio to return to the Senate, where he had first taken a seat nearly twenty years earlier.

John had received me in what appeared to be his library. It was evening! A comfortable fire glowing in the grate, books lay upon the table, and some of them were well thumbed. As I entered he put aside the evening paper he was reading, and I was actually thrilled by the cordiality with which he received me. His handshake was that of a friend, his smile was fascinating.

As we chatted about the matter which had called me to him, I found myself wondering how it was possible that this great statesman had gained the solid reputation of being a man of ice.

John had come to be said of him that he rivaled General Grant in a man of silence. Finally, the Grant seemed to obsess me, as it were, I ventured to say to him:

“Senatorial Sherman, you do not appear to me like the same man I saw three years ago. Then you were director of the mint, and I understood that those whom you spoke of as the best men in public life were correct. Now I had that they were wrong—that

“Under the direction of Eschwege a company was formed to erect a direct process plant in the neighborhood of Curo Preto, which commenced to produce metal at the end of 1812 at the rate of about a hundredweight per day. The improved and more modern methods with which many of the slaves imported in immense numbers for the working of the gold mines must have been familiar. Eschwege states that in 1810, when he arrived in the district, most of the smelters then existing produced their own iron, either directly by the spoonful or an ordinary blacksmith's forge, or in a primitive furnace constructed especially for the purpose.

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“In 1816 the production of iron was assumed at Imperatriz, São Paulo, but was abandoned after a few years. An attempt made in 1830 to revive the industry, this time by means of a high furnace, was unsuccessful, and in 1830 Swedish metallurgist under contract with the government constructed four small blast furnaces which continued in operation until 1818, when two high furnaces constructed by the German engineer officer, Frederic von Vermagen, then in the service of the Portuguese government, were put into operation. These continued in blast until government administration interfered with the daily production of 3 or 4 tons until 1835.

“The public contents of a limited number of Brazilian ore bodies have been estimated. The volume of mine of the beds represents 388 million tons. Practical men and geologists who have visited parts of the district, hesitate to pronounce impossible estimates that at first sight seem utterly preposterous. Prof. Henry Gordey, founder and for many years director of the mining school of Curo Preto, who had a very intimate knowledge of one district states in a public lecture in 1881: ‘I have estimated in five billions the ore that Minas Gerais might furnish, and I fancy that I should not be exaggerating if I should double this estimate.’ Prof. Richard Penrose, the well-known economic geologist, who rode over a small part of district mainly included in a large property for which the owners' estimate was of ‘hundreds of millions of tons,’ writes that the tonnage of the ore are alone in very great.

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